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## To the Domestic Economists

—and who isn't one when it's so easy to save on the necessities and luxuries of home-furnishing?

**OUR annual January Clearance Sale of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES and UPHOLSTERINGS began this morning—and will be continued on Monday with all the vigor inspired by the offering of the very BEST VALUES at the LOWEST PRICES that have EVER BEEN QUOTED.**

A long detailed list of the reductions appeared in last night's Star.

## Hoeke,

Furniture, Carpets, Upholsterings,  
Pa. Ave. and 8th Street.

Action taken recently by the board of education of Chicago is expected to result in the publishing and furnishing to pupils at cost price of all books used in the public schools.

Advices from White Oaks, N. M., in the Sacramento mountains, 130 miles northeast of El Paso, say that section was swept by a blizzard, the effects of which were disastrous.

## IN THE NEXT WAR

Wireless Telegraphy Will Probably Be Used for Signaling.

## PROPOSED SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

New System Would Facilitate the Work of the Navy.

## PROMPT COMMUNICATION

Written for The Evening Star.

The day of the flag and lamp signaling systems in the navy is fast drawing to a close. The Dewey of the next war, instead of signaling the course to be pursued by means of lights, as Dewey did when he entered Manila bay, and thus exposed his position to the enemy, watching on the Corregidor heights, will send out invisible electric waves, which will turn into dots and dashes at the stations of the several captains of his command and inform them of the intentions of their commander-in-chief.

To be prepared for the next war, to take advantage of every invention which promises improvement in the conduct of naval hostilities, the Navy Department is making arrangements to establish a school of instruction at which officers and enlisted men shall be taught the method of operating the system of wireless telegraphy. Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, who has charge of all matters relating to signaling, would prefer the service adopt the Marconi system, which was successfully tried by the North Atlantic squadron in November last, but this action cannot be taken without an appropriation from Congress.

### What May Be Done.

In the meantime it may be deemed expedient to organize the first class and assemble a few instruments with which to begin the instruction. These instruments, of course, will not be of the improved character of those which have been manufactured under the direction of Signor Marconi, but it is stated by officials having knowledge of the matter that they will at least permit the exchange of messages from a distance of two or three miles.

With the Marconi system large vessels, with masts between 120 and 140 feet high, can communicate when eighty-five miles apart, though the greatest distance across which a message was sent was 100 miles. The department has found that it will be impossible to purchase Marconi instruments. The only way to get them is to buy them from the instruments has informed Rear Admiral Bradford, in response to his inquiry, that for twenty sets of instruments the government will have to pay \$100,000 cash and \$100,000 for the use of the instruments during the first year. This sum will also have to be paid for the instruments for every succeeding year they are used. The cost seems exorbitant to the officials, but they say that Signor Marconi is the only inventor who has got practical results from his invention, and if the department enters into a contract with the company it will be guaranteed the right to all improvements that he may make.

### Plans for the School.

The school when established will be in charge of Lieut. J. B. Ellis, who was a member of the board which gave the Marconi system a thorough trial. There will be six officers and twelve enlisted men in the first class, and they will be taught to read the Morse alphabet and to operate the system. It is expected that two classes will be established and a naval tug will be lengthened so as to increase the range. It having been found that the distance which the electric waves traverse depends upon the height of the wire above the level of the sea or earth. An effort will also be made to improve the system for naval purposes.

When a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men have been trained and thoroughly understand the system, it is proposed to install instruments on board the various warships in service, and fleet maneuvers will be conducted in accordance with instructions sent by them. The radio and wireless systems will not be immediately discarded, but just as soon as the service finds it can depend upon the wireless telegraphy system the old methods will be abandoned. The value of wireless telegraphy for naval purposes is appreciated in Great Britain and continental Europe. Great Britain has adopted the system for her navy, and Germany and France have determined to follow her example. In deciding to first establish a school of instruction, and then to introduce the system into the American service, the authorities say that this government will not be behind the other nations named, but will be found to be in advance of them when the instruments are installed on board ships.

### The Only Defect.

There is only one defect in the system, to which exception is taken by naval officers, and a determined effort will be made to correct it. This defect consists of an inability of receivers to print intelligent messages from two or more transmitters within a range of several miles. The range of the system is not immediately discarded, but just as soon as the service finds it can depend upon the wireless telegraphy system the old methods will be abandoned. The value of wireless telegraphy for naval purposes is appreciated in Great Britain and continental Europe. Great Britain has adopted the system for her navy, and Germany and France have determined to follow her example. In deciding to first establish a school of instruction, and then to introduce the system into the American service, the authorities say that this government will not be behind the other nations named, but will be found to be in advance of them when the instruments are installed on board ships.

While this defect is important naval officers say it does not by any means destroy the value of the system for naval purposes. It will necessarily prevent any attempt on the part of several vessels to communicate at the same time with the flagship, but as courtesy to seniors and obedience to orders are required of every subordinate it will be possible for the commander-in-chief to regulate the invisible conversation in his command. It has been suggested that every fleet in a subordinate's command be equipped with another vessel sent its message through the flagship. If the commander-in-chief desires to give an instruction to the fleet all that will be necessary will be for his signal officer to send the message out into the air and the electric waves, radiating almost in a circle, will set in motion the receivers on board the ships with which communication is desired. If the commander-in-chief wishes to communicate with one vessel only it will only be necessary for him to name the vessel and the ship with which communication is desired will be the only vessel that can shut off their receivers.

### Many Advantages.

Against this one defect of the system are set off numerous advantages, among them accuracy and adaptability for all vessels of the navy, including torpedo boats and small vessels, as well as the use of the system in the air. In order to insure absolute accuracy officers and important messages are sent by the system. The system is believed to be adapted for use in fog and darkness and in conditions of rain, fog, darkness and conditions of speed. It has been found that wind, rain, fog and other conditions of weather do not affect the transmission through space, but dampness may reduce the range, and the effect of the wind impairing the insulation of the aerial wire and the instruments. Darkness has no effect.

### Improving the System.

In order that each letter of a message may be given a proper impulse it has been necessary to limit the rapidity of sending, and the best rate of transmission of skilled operators is fixed at twelve words per minute. By the use of a system of code words, however, such as are now used in cipher messages and in the signal systems employed, it will be possible for a commander-in-chief to promptly communicate his orders to his subordinates. Naval officers express confidence that with the dissemination of information in regard to the method of operating the system, suggestions of improvements will constantly be made, and that within a very short time the service will possess a wireless system of communication superior to that in use abroad. The school to be established will be especially instructed to conduct experiments having as their object not only the training of officers and men, but the improvement of the system itself.

## HALF-ANNEXED HAWAII

(Continued from First Page.)

In search of President Dole to the government executive building, the palace of the days of Hawaiian royalty, but found it closed in pursuance of a Saturday half-holiday custom. "Thence I went to Mr. Dole's foliage-embowered city home and by good luck found him there, though he and his family have not yet moved in for the season from his house at the seashore suburb of Waikiki. Those who saw Mr. Dole when he visited Washington, prior to annexation, will remember his patriarchal beard and stature, suggesting, in conjunction with his wise and benignant aspect, the great sculptor's Moses. He is under all conditions the same courteous, kindly gentleman, gentle and deliberate in his conclusions, long popular with natives as well as with whites, a useful conservative factor in Hawaii's revolutionary history. In response to the suggestion that the torn-up state of his city house was perhaps duplicated in Hawaiian political conditions, Mr. Dole said: "Yes, the islands are in a transition period of semi-annexation. Hawaii has been formally annexed, but there is a consul general of the United States here as if they were still a foreign country, and the islands still have their consuls over all the world. Hawaii charges customs duties on American goods imported, and pays duties on exports to the United States."

**Confusion and Uncertainty of Laws.**  
"Our laws are in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. Congress declared that the local laws should be enforced until displaced by congressional enactment. I asked for a construction by the national government of this declaration, and presented specifically certain points upon which doubts might arise, one question having relation to land patents. The response was in effect to go ahead with the enforcement of these laws, and this has been done. But later the national government suspended the operation of the local land laws, giving its prohibition a retroactive effect back to the assumed date of annexation, and not excepting even transfers of public lands made since annexation in pursuance of agreements contracted under the local law prior to annexation."

"The question has been raised whether the Constitution of the United States applies here, and a federal conviction in a criminal case except by a unanimous jury, notwithstanding the local law which provides conviction by the verdict of a smaller number than twelve jurors. We have received a prisoner, convicted of a capital offense by less than a unanimous jury, on account of this uncertainty."

"There was reason to suppose that Mr. Damon's mission to Italy to facilitate immigration to Hawaii of laborers from the Italian provinces met with the approval of the State Department, but it seems that this is not the case, and the undertaking has been given up."

"No, there is no friction between the national and local government over any of these matters. We have been unfortunate, I think, in not having some representative in Washington who would be permitted to explain to the general government the reasons for our proposals and the conditions which suggested them. Judge Hartwell is there now for this purpose, and everything will, therefore, go smoothly. "The Hawaiian home is that it will quickly pass the territorial bill for the islands, thus putting an end to all uncertainties and perfecting annexation."

### Ex-Minister Thurston.

Later I had an interesting talk with another Hawaiian in whom Washingtonians are interested, Lorrin A. Thurston, who will be remembered as for a long time the representative of the islands at the national capital and as a most effective worker for annexation. As Mr. Dole personifies the deliberate, thoughtful conservatism so Mr. Thurston typifies the bold, forceful, aggressive element in the group of notable men who have fitted the islands to become, and have made them a part of the United States.

Mr. Thurston is out of politics now, officially and in his own person at least. But as the principal owner of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser he is still by proxy an influential factor in Hawaiian affairs. Honolulu's morning newspaper has doubled in circulation and advertising since his connection with it. His personal attention probably has largely given business affairs, including the development of a sugar plantation of 8,000 acres in Maui, and another of 20,000 acres on Hawaii. In connection with the latter he is building a railway.

These projects, like many others recently undertaken in the islands, are operated through stock companies. The whole community entered actively and enthusiastically into such enterprises, and so numerous were they that for a time before crops or earnings and dividends came in the shareholders were strained to meet assessments, but the period of uncertainty is now, it is said, happily passed and every prospect is promising.

Mr. Thurston is enthusiastic over the tourist attractions of the little visited island of Maui, which in his opinion surpasses all the others in grandeur of natural scenery. Haleakala on Maui, a remarkable ancient volcano, boasts the largest and most impressive crater in the world.

### Honolulu's Boom.

The population of Honolulu has been rapidly increasing and must now, Mr. Thurston estimates, exceed 40,000. Everything rentable is rented and the demand is not satisfied. Several hundred new buildings, including business blocks, have been erected since I visited here two years ago. Suburban subdivisions are climbing high up the hill sides. Recently a large number of houses have been built. Enlargement of population is indicated by the extraordinary demand for letter boxes at the post office. Notwithstanding the large number of additional boxes which have been furnished there are still over a hundred applicants unsatisfied. Business development is shown by the crowding of the harbor with ships, and by the fact that the island government has accumulated nearly two millions of surplus, largely customs duties upon the expanded volume of imports.

Notwithstanding annexation, old conditions largely prevail. The local laws, speaking generally, and the personnel of the former government have been continued. So far has this policy been carried that the election of a new legislature has been suspended by President McKinley, and the present body, widely known as the "Farrington," has been re-elected. The constitution of the island republic puts the legislature out of office at that date, and there is some doubt whether a presidential proclamation can continue it as a valid legislature beyond that time. The doubt would be happily settled by the passage of the Cullom bill by Congress and the election of a legislature under it before the 1st of next February.

The decision of Attorney General Griggs that at the time of annexation title to the public lands passed to the United States, and could not be diverted by any act of the local government, upon which decision the order of President McKinley concerning transfers of the public land is based, is criticised not so much on its merits as on the ground that it ignores the previous Hawaiian law, which gave the title to the land to the Hawaiian people, and the intention to construe the local land laws continued in force, and disregards equities created in good faith in respect to the public lands in favor of homesteaders and others, upon the basis of the State Department's replies to the questions formally asked of it by the Hawaiian government.

A long drive through Honolulu, new and old, to Punch Bowl and to Waikiki gave visible corroboration of what had been said concerning Honolulu's boom. Here and there were semi-tropical suggestions, as, for example, growing taro, Chinese men, women and tiny children, and a few palm trees, but the prevailing scene was a distinctly American city, vigorous, bustling, springing up and pushing outward in every direction.

**Hawaii's Problem Comparatively Easy of Solution.**

We can deal the more promptly and confidently with the first of our recent island acquisitions because it is already Americanized, and the natives, educated, Christianized and civilized through the labors of American missionaries, are ready, under the wise limitations which were applied in the recent republic, to participate in a territorial form of self-government. They have not been massacred or oppressed by the whites. They have not been rendered sullen and mistrustful by centuries of Spanish misrule. They are prosperous and content. The dominant whites have learned how to co-operate with them and to influence them, and have not abused their control. The difficult problem which is to be solved by us in our other island possessions has been worked out for us in advance by Americans in Hawaii. The easiest, quietest and wisest way to govern satisfactorily in the islands is to adapt existing conditions to American forms, to continue as far as possible the methods which have commended themselves by their results, and to utilize to a large degree in public service the men who have so well learned the lesson of sustaining the white man's rule in the tropics without degrading or ill-treating the natives.

Hawaii is entitled to prompt consideration and to first consideration by Congress. Not even Puerto Rico should share this primacy. The easier and wiser is also the juster course. As a station on the way to Asia, a naval and coaling outpost, Hawaii was necessary to us for trade and strategic reasons if the Philippines had never been acquired. The argument for its annexation was perfect before the war with Spain. The war and its results multiplied Hawaii's value to the United States. But it came to us voluntarily, not as a result of the war. It refused to declare neutrality, though temporarily rebuffed by the United States in its annexation proposals. It took the chances of war as an ally or as part of the American republic, and rendered valuable assistance in that capacity. It is surely entitled to considerate legislation in advance of the islands won for the United States by the war, and it is virtually precluded, by its own distinct problems, as in the labor and immigration question, which will furnish material for the application of American statesmanship and work sufficient delay in final action concerning it. To treat it as a war acquisition, and to throw it into legislative hot-pot with Puerto Rico and the Philippines, would be so ungrateful, unjust and unwise that the policy is inconceivable.

### Perfect Hawaii's Half-Way Annexation.

The Attorney General says, and the President indorses the view, that the annexation of Hawaii was so perfect and complete that title to the public lands passed instantly to the nation beyond the reach of the local laws and the local government, which Congress and the President had continued nominally with all their former power. If Hawaii is thus an integral part of the United States in one vital respect justice and consistency demand that there should be no delay in making it so in all respects. When Hawaii has a recognized territorial status we shall do away with the anomaly of a Hawaiian "president," with his "minister of foreign affairs" and consuls in the ports of the world. There is room for only one President within the borders of the United States. The local government will be relieved of supervision by a "special agent" of the State Department. It is surprising that this extraordinary system of management, with all its infinite possibilities of personal friction, has worked with so few open and serious hitches. The local government has been continued, as if trusted, and supervised, as if distrusted; told to go ahead with the enforcement of local laws and then abruptly held up when the application of some particular law has not seemed to the national government to work well; encouraged by the State Department to move in one direction, and barred from that course by the decision of the Attorney General.

There is not, and of course should not be any disposition to make a mountain of the molehill of this lack of uniformity in handling Hawaiian affairs during the transition period. The men who have accomplished the task of educating and civilizing the natives, who have since 1893 maintained an American white government in control of the islands, in spite of enemies, open and concealed, royalists, representatives of the opium ring and of the Louisiana lottery, and the threatening thrush of the Japanese, and who have finally turned over the

islands to the United States, having faced revolutionists at home, Japan abroad, and the American government itself as represented by Cleveland and Blount with their "policy of infamy," are not the men to be "discouraged by small difficulties or to lose heart through hope deferred. But the patience which is required of them should be recognized, appreciated and reciprocated by the government at Washington. Quick action should be taken upon the territorial bill, and meanwhile there should be a considerate and as far as possible a uniform policy of dealing with Hawaiian questions."

### The Half-Way House of the Pacific.

Probably the London or New York of the future Pacific will not spring up in Hawaii. The comparatively small size and limited resources of the islands perhaps forbid. But a large, prosperous city, not alone as the market of steadily increasing domestic imports and exports, but as the Half-Way House between America and Asia at which every Pacific-traveling ship will naturally call is reasonably certain to be developed and to prosper in exact accordance with the expansion of Pacific trade.

When the commerce of this ocean was represented by a single Spanish galleon, sailing annually from Manila to Acapulco, the author of Anson's Voyage said in 1740: "It is indeed most remarkable that by the concurrent testimony of all the Spanish navigators there is not one port betwixt the Philippine Islands and the coast of California; so that from the time the Manila ship first shows sight of land she never loses sight of the coast, and she arrives on the coast of California."

Now when this commerce has been multiplied by the thousand, and will speedily be multiplied by the tens and hundreds of thousands, we have happily changed all that and an admirable and attractive intermediate port is provided.

In 1852 William H. Seward said: "Henceforth European commerce, European politics, European thought and European activity, although actually gathering force, and Europe's connections, although actually becoming more intimate, will nevertheless relatively sink in importance; while the Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." This bold prediction, visionary at the date of its delivery, is rapidly being verified. The Pacific is steadily outstripping the Atlantic in volume of trade. The acquisition of the Philippines, in connection with the new development of Japan, the remaking of China, the near-by completion of the Siberian railroad and the construction of an isthmian canal will tremendously increase the commerce between America and Asia, and Honolulu will be an essential link in the American commercial chain connecting the two hemispheres, and will participate in Pacific business activity and prosperity.

### Linking the Hemispheres by Electricity.

When Hawaii is connected by cable with the United States the usefulness and importance of Honolulu will, of course, be multiplied. And such electric connection as an essential feature of the American policy of Pacific trade expansion is apparently a certainty of the near future, whether the cable runs to Hawaii alone or is part of a great system connecting the Philippines with San Francisco by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam, and whether constructed by the government or by private enterprise under government sanction. There are thirteen cables with several in addition now building to facilitate the trade of the United States with Europe. Not one, but all three of the proposed great Pacific cables might well take this precedent be built to develop the trade of the great Pacific from one San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam; or from Fanning Island (or better, Hawaii), Fiji, Norfolk Island and New Zealand; and the short line from the northwest corner of the state of Washington (Cape Flattery) by way of Alaska to Japan, and the Philippines.

### MUSICAL MENTION.

Several musicians have commented on the failure of the proposed series of concerts by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra through lack of patronage. They think it does not reflect well upon the musical taste of a community to allow a series of concerts like those announced to go by the board, and yet to have the people complain that no symphony concerts are obtainable for this city.

It is not claimed that the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra is equal to the Boston symphony organization, for its equal does not exist; but the Baltimore band is a fine body of musicians and its work at the first concert was commendable and justified support. The list of soloists announced was sufficient to command attention. It comprised those artists who had never been heard in this city and who were credited with great success, not only abroad, but since their arrival in America. One only appeared—Hamburg, the pianist—and he justified the praise that had been bestowed upon him elsewhere as a marvelous technician. The other two were Patschekoff and Leonora Vokoskova, both violinists. The subscriptions come forward within the next two weeks Mr. Jungnickel says the concerts will be given and these two artists will be heard. He thinks that those who formerly supported the Boston symphony

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concerns ought now to come forward and assist him in his efforts to supply the void left by the desertion of that orchestra.

The series of organ concerts at the Church of the Covenant Saturday afternoon by Mr. Harry Murray has been postponed until Lent.

Miss Mary Helen Howe has gone to New York to sing at a musicale by Mme. Muriel Celli and to fill some concert engagements. The series of organ concerts at the Church of the Covenant Saturday afternoon by Mr. Harry Murray has been postponed until Lent.

The Handel-Haydn Singing Society held an enjoyable rehearsal last Monday evening. The society devoted its attention to rehearsing Dudley Buck's "The Deaf and Dumb." It was the first time this number was sung, and the director, Prof. George Lawrence, was much pleased with the performance. Gounod's "Lovers' Chorus" from the "Redemption," was also taken up, and was sung with fine effect. The solo part will be sung by Miss Mary McKenzie Byrne at the next rehearsal. Several new members were admitted, making the number of singers nearly fifty. Tenors and altos are needed to balance the other voices. Prizes and bibles will be considered until the limit is reached. Those not attending from the choir are regularly will be dropped from the rolls.

The Amphion Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. J. Henry Lewis, will render the "Pilgrims' Chorus" from Tannhauser at the Congressional Library, Tuesday evening, January 20, at 8 o'clock. The program will be as follows: (a) Intermezzo, "Cavalcade Rusticana," Mascagni; (b) Meditation, "Slumber Peacefully Serene," Richardson, trio for piano, violin and cello, Mr. Angelo C. Fronani, Mr. Wm. H. Scholz and Miss Salie Mason; (c) Minor symphony, four hands, piano, Mendelssohn, Mrs. Frank Byram and Mr. Angelo C. Fronani; (d) "Good-bye," vocal solo, Mrs. Fanny Brown Tuley; (e) "Queen of the Night," Piniati, Mr. Frank Byram; piano solo, "Delirium" (Song Without Words No. 39), Mendelssohn, Mr. Paul Fishbaugh; violin solo, "Signal," Mendelssohn, Mrs. T. L. Davis; piano duet, "Marche Athlétique," Cavalcade Rusticana, Mascagni; and Mrs. Davis; contralto solo, "Bedspring Love Song," Chadwick, Miss Salie Mason; violin and piano, "Consolation" (Songs Without Words No. 4), Mendelssohn, Miss Ella Knight; bass solo, "My Little Love," Hawley, Mr. John Duffy; great four hands, "Vivace," from the symphony, Mendelssohn, Miss Salie Mason and Mr. Angelo C. Fronani; trombone solo, (a) "Ave Maria," Schubert; (b) "Non-ver," Mattioli, Mr. E. A. Williams; (c) "Hunting Song" (song without words), Mendelssohn, Miss Salie Mason; soprano solo, "Good-bye," vocal solo, Mrs. Fanny Brown Tuley; (d) "Queen of the Night," Piniati, Mr. Angelo C. Fronani, the director of the Amphion, was enthusiastically applauded for his masterly rendition of "The Pilgrims' Chorus" (Songs Without Words No. 20), by the same composer. He responded with an étude by Berger, "The Echoes," templates giving a public concert during February, when an opportunity will be given to his friends and patrons to become acquainted more closely with the nature and scope of the work undertaken by this club. The club on this occasion will be heard by Berger, "The Echoes," templates giving a public concert during February, when an opportunity will be given to his friends and patrons to become acquainted more closely with the nature and scope of the work undertaken by this club. The club on this occasion will be heard by Berger, "The Echoes," templates giving a public concert during February, when an opportunity will be given to his friends and patrons to become acquainted more closely with the nature and scope of the work undertaken by this club.

The Euterpe Musical Club held its semi-monthly rehearsal Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Nettie Law, 14th and N. The evening was devoted to the interpretation of a number of Mendelssohn's compositions. The program was as follows: (a) Intermezzo, "Cavalcade Rusticana," Mascagni; (b) Meditation, "Slumber Peacefully Serene," Richardson, trio for piano, violin and cello, Mr. Angelo C. Fronani, Mr. Wm. H. Scholz and Miss Salie Mason; (c) Minor symphony, four hands, piano, Mendelssohn, Mrs. Frank Byram and Mr. Angelo C. Fronani; (d) "Good-bye," vocal solo, Mrs. Fanny Brown Tuley; (e) "Queen of the Night," Piniati, Mr. Frank Byram; piano solo, "Delirium" (Song Without Words No. 39), Mendelssohn, Mr. Paul Fishbaugh; violin solo, "Signal," Mendelssohn, Mrs. T. L. Davis; piano duet, "Marche Athlétique," Cavalcade Rusticana, Mascagni; and Mrs. Davis; contralto solo, "Bedspring Love Song," Chadwick, Miss Salie Mason; violin and piano, "Consolation" (Songs Without Words No. 4), Mendelssohn, Miss Ella Knight; bass solo, "My Little Love," Hawley, Mr. John Duffy; great four hands, "Vivace," from the symphony, Mendelssohn, Miss Salie Mason and Mr. Angelo C. Fronani; trombone solo, (a) "Ave Maria," Schubert; (b) "Non-ver," Mattioli, Mr. E. A. Williams; (c) "Hunting Song" (song without words), Mendelssohn, Miss Salie Mason; soprano solo, "Good-bye," vocal solo, Mrs. Fanny Brown Tuley; (d) "Queen of the Night," Piniati, Mr. Angelo C. Fronani, the director of the Amphion, was enthusiastically applauded for his masterly rendition of "The Pilgrims' Chorus" (Songs Without Words No. 20), by the same composer. He responded with an étude by Berger, "The Echoes," templates giving a public concert during February, when an opportunity will be given to his friends and patrons to become acquainted more closely with the nature and scope of the work undertaken by this club. The club on this occasion will be heard by Berger, "The Echoes," templates giving a public concert during February, when an opportunity will be given to his friends and patrons to become acquainted more closely with the nature and scope of the work undertaken by this club.

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